

Palestine Perspectives

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Special Issue...

Photographic Record of the Uprising



THE REBELLION IN ISRAEL'S COLONIES

In early December 1987, Israel learned that it is not beyond the reach of history. Its colonies rebelled, as colonies have always done, and it found itself fighting another losing battle on behalf of the nineteenth century.

The Palestinian uprising against the Israeli occupation is a powerful and clear message to all the parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict. It tells the superpowers, and the world community in general, that as they disrupted the national life of the Palestinian people when they partitioned their country forty years ago, they cannot expect to put the matter out of their minds and forget the victims of their deed. It tells the Arab states that they cannot hold summit conferences within earshot of Jerusalem and not hear the pleas of a people brutalized by decades of foreign military occupation. And it tells the Palestinian leadership that the people of the occupied territories are willing and able to be partners in the struggle for their liberation.

Above all, the Palestinian rebellion tells Israel that this is the age of national rebirth, not the age of the demise of nations. It tells Israel that the colonial era has ended, and that it can live with the Palestinians but not instead of the Palestinians. The Palestinian rebellion tells Israel that permanent subjugation means perpetual conflict, and that "irreversible occupation" is an absurd fantasy.

It has been fashionable in this country to justify and defend every view on the Arab-Israeli conflict in terms of Israel's interests, real and imagined. Israel should keep the occupied territories, some people say, because Israel needs them for this or that reason. Israel should let go of the occupied territories, others say, because the occupation is

bad for Israel. Israel should continue to use "the iron fist" because its security requires it; Israel should stop its repression because it "corrupts its soul."

Appeal to self-interest, of course, can be clever politics. But it reaches a point where it becomes morally offensive. In Israel's case, this sort of logic has crossed all reasonable limits, because it confused the identities of the victim and the victimizer. The Palestinian uprising against Israeli occupation and repression has been accused of undermining the Israeli "peace camp" by giving a boost to the extreme right wing (which has been growing before the uprising). Israeli occupation troops are said to be traumatized by being turned into murderous thugs, and psychologists have been sent to minister to their bruised feelings.

The problem in the occupied territories is not that Israel's needs are threatened, but that Palestinian rights are denied. The problem is not that Israel's soldiers are embarrassed, but that Palestinian children are terrorized. The problem is not that Israeli society is confused, but that Palestinian society is being savaged. Israel's occupation must end because the Palestinians have the right to be free.

Many Palestinians have died and many more have been hurt and maimed to make a point that we had thought was self-evident: that self-government is an inalienable right. Let us hope that the Palestinian victims of the uprising will be the last to die in order to make such an obvious statement. □

M. Hallaj

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THE UPRISING: BRIEF HISTORY

The uprising in occupied Palestine began on 9 December 1987 when a Palestinian was shot and killed by Israeli troops as they clashed with mourners during a funeral for four Palestinians killed the previous day when their car was rammed by an Israeli army truck at a military roadblock in Gaza. Protests and clashes became daily affairs and quickly spread out of the Gaza Strip, where they began, to the West Bank.

The explosion was neither sudden nor surprising. Tension prevailed in the occupied territories throughout 1987, and 18 Palestinians had been killed by Israeli troops before December. The Israeli and world media had repeatedly warned that Israel was living "in the shadow of a volcano."

Certain political events—such as the Reagan-Gorbachev summit and the Amman Arab summit—had added to the tension by their failure to take the ordeal of the Palestinians seriously. But above all, Israel's relentless repression and its annexationist policies made the Palestinians feel not only oppressed but also threatened. By continuing to confiscate Palestinian land and other policies designed to make its occupation permanent, Israel was telling the Palestinians that they had no future in their country or any part of it. The insensitivity of the Israeli authorities to the death of the four Palestinians on 8 December was the spark that ignited a volatile situation.

Israel's illusion that protests against repression can be cured by more repression made clashes a self-perpetuating phenomenon. Israeli soldiers, and then armed settlers, killed Palestinians who protested against the killing of Palestinians, and the cycle of resistance and repression acquired a life of its own. The protests became a general national revolt when they spread to all areas of the occupied territories and involved an ever-widening segment of the Palestinian population. Soon, everyone was involved: cities, villages and refugee camps; men and women; young and old. The victims included unborn babies killed by tear gas poisoning, infants a few days or weeks old, young men and women, even a 90-year-old man [see list of victims on page 15]. Israel's indiscriminate and brutal behavior left no bystanders.

In January, the Israeli government, criticized widely for the use of lethal force against unarmed civilian protesters, announced a policy of "force, might and beating." It armed its soldiers with clubs and iron rods and gave them license to break people's bones. Palestinian hospitals overflowed with victims with broken skulls and limbs. Foreign doctors who visited the occupied territories in February reported that limbs were broken deliberately, often in several places. People were beaten then buried alive. Some incidents, filmed as they happened, caused an international outcry against Israeli brutality. Comparisons with South Africa were increasingly made by the world media.

Israel imposed severe restrictions on the media in order to go about its bloody business unobserved; it imposed lengthy curfews, causing shortages of food and medicines; it deported people; it blew up homes; it bulldozed fruit orchards; it shut down the entire school system depriving a quarter million Palestinian children of education. Killing and maiming continued to be a daily routine.

Thousands of Palestinians were rounded up from their homes, often whole families. Kangaroo courts were hastily

set up, and lawyers went on strike protesting their inability to defend the due process rights of their clients.

But oppression is a poor antidote for freedom, and the uprising escalated into an increasingly organized and determined insurrection. Local committees sprouted in refugee camps and neighborhoods to direct and guide the uprising. New methods of resistance were introduced to counter Israel's system of controls. Informers and collaborators were cleaned out, and Palestinian policemen submitted mass resignations. A widespread system of self-help to care for the needs of a society under siege sprouted everywhere. The uprising became the Palestinian practical answer to Israel's "permanent" occupation.

Israel increasingly lost control and was no longer able to maintain a cheap occupation through intimidation. A new reality emerged in occupied Palestine, where Israel can no longer live in its fantasy world, and where it has to face the fact that the Palestinians also are "here to stay." □



"If you break a nation's nationality it will think of nothing else but getting it set again. It will listen to no reformer, to no philosopher, to no preacher, until the demand of the nationalist is granted. It will attend to no business, however vital, except the business of unification and liberation."

George Bernard Shaw

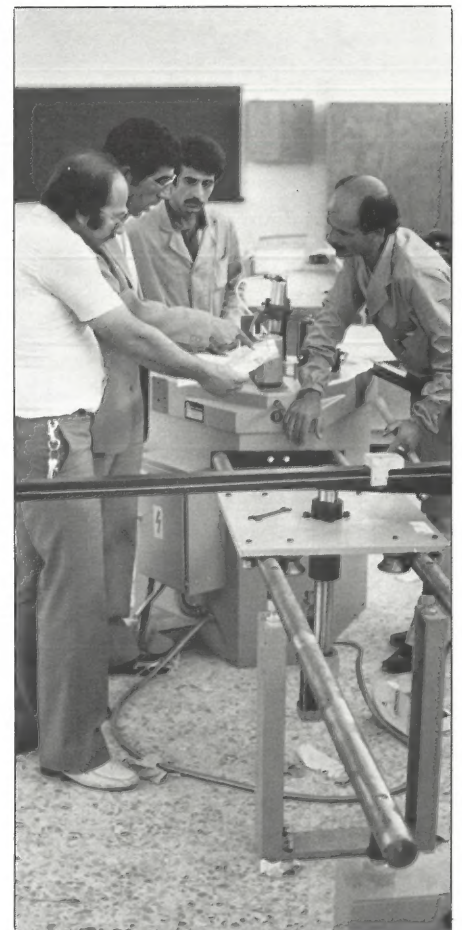
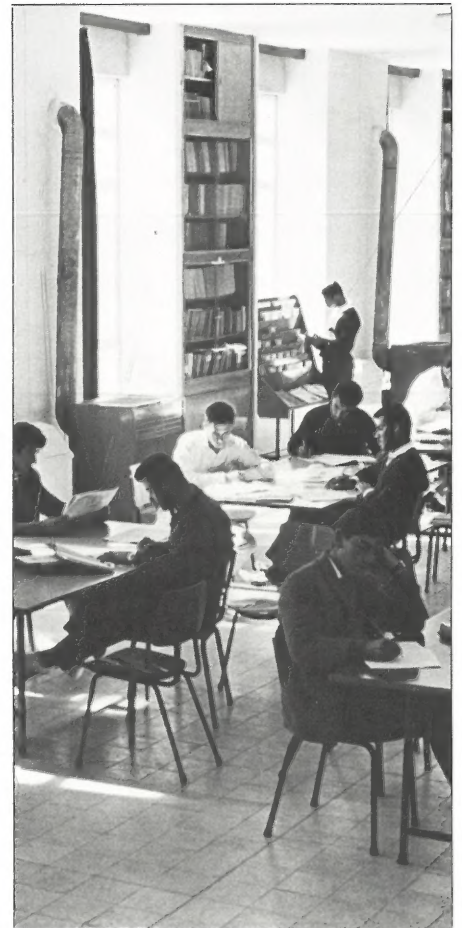
FROM NATION TO REFUGEES

As a hundred nations attained independence since World War II, Zionist Israel tried to relegate the Palestinians to oblivion. As a hundred peoples were freed from foreign colonial rule, the Palestinians were displaced by a new settler state. They were evicted from the twentieth century, and their eviction was intended to be permanent. The Palestinians were turned from nation to homeless refugees.

The Palestinians became stateless in the age of the nation-state. They were scattered throughout the Middle East and beyond. In 1967, Israel occupied the rest of Palestine. Half of the Palestinian people lived under occupation and the other half in exile. Every Palestinian lived under the mercy of a foreign authority.

The Palestinian people became exposed to the capricious will of an assortment of alien rulers not of their own choosing. They suffered repeated assault on their life, liberty and property. They became the prime example of a disfranchised people in our time. □





THE REBIRTH OF A NATION

Nations can be conquered, but they cannot be assassinated. The Palestinians reawakened from their trauma, reorganized their shattered society, established a national liberation movement and resumed the struggle for their inalienable national rights.

The world community responded sympathetically to the Palestinians' just struggle to be a self-governing people in their own independent national homeland. It recognized the nationhood of the Palestinian people, supported their right to political independence, and their right to choose their own leadership.

The Palestinians created democratic political institutions to speak for them, they established trade unions, universities, a press, health institutions, and frustrated all efforts to dismantle their society, and they bounced back from refugees to nation. □



THE UPRISING: A PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY

For twenty years, since Israel occupied the rest of Palestine (West Bank and Gaza Strip), Israel ruled 1.5 million Palestinians by brute force. Initially, Zionist doublespeak portrayed the Israeli occupation as "enlightened" and "humane." This absurd contradiction became increasingly untenable as Israeli brutality became increasingly evident.

Israel began its rule of the West Bank and Gaza by destroying three Palestinian villages (Emuas, Yalu and Beit Nuba) in the Jerusalem district. It continued to destroy the homes of Palestinians suspected of acts of resistance to Israeli rule, even before they were charged or tried. It deported thousands of people, disrupting the lives of many Palestinian families. It confiscated land and water resources and planted Jewish settlements, and administered one set of laws for Jews and another for "non-Jews," instituting a system of apartheid and making it increasingly difficult to survive in the occupied territories. It dismantled the system of Palestinian municipal government. It closed down schools and universities, harassed trade unions and charitable organizations, it shut down health institutions, it crippled the press, and it littered the landscape with prisons and detention centers. It stifled economic growth and turned the Palestinians into a pool of captive and exploited instruments of the Israeli economy.

Sporadic protests were put down ruthlessly. Palestinians continued to die and languish in exile or prisons, often without trial. Israel's apologists began to speak of the occupation as a permanent and "irreversible" reality. Israel rejected every peace proposal that did not simply condone and legitimize its ambitions.

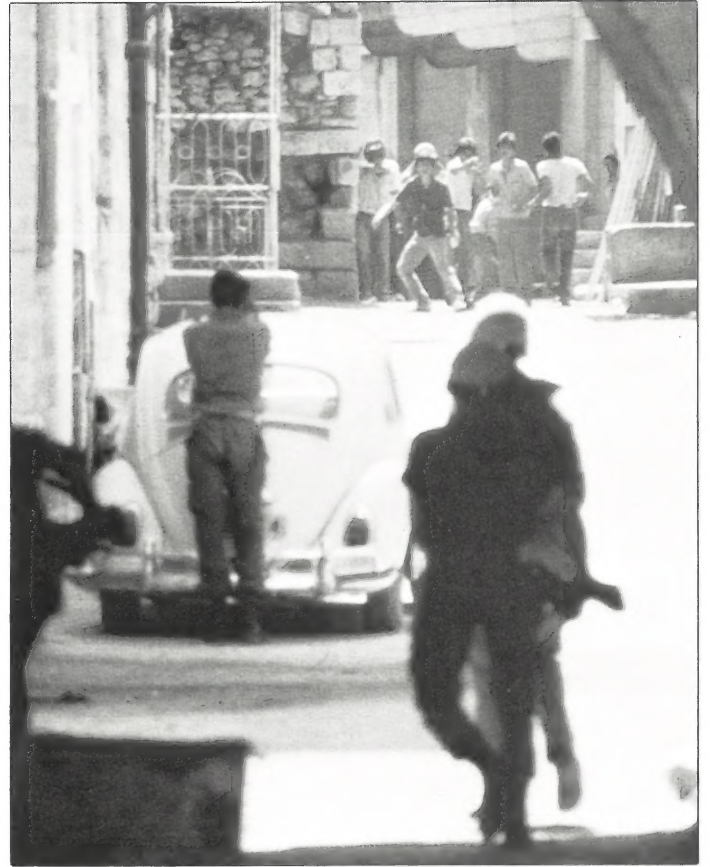
The Palestinian uprising which exploded on 9 December 1987 must be seen against this background to be understood. It is not only a protest against a present ordeal, but it is also a rebellion against policies intended to deny a future for the Palestinian people. □



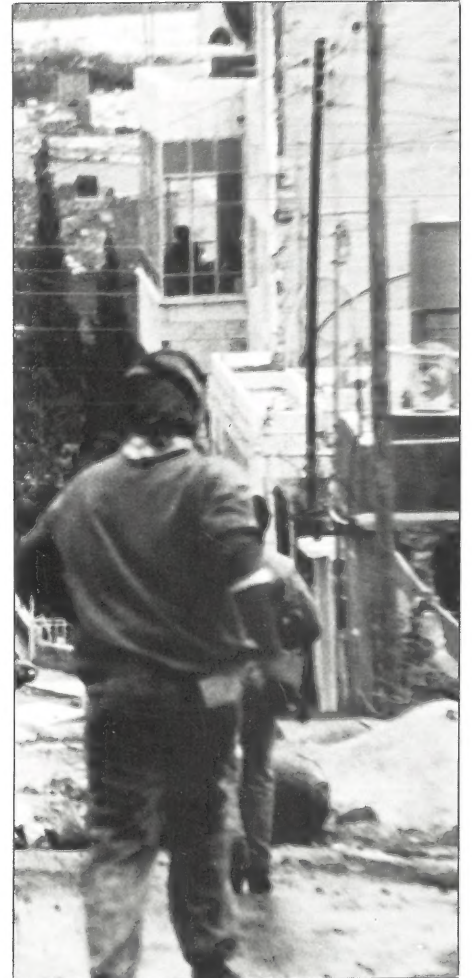


*"With mere rocks in their hands,
they stun the world
and come to us like good tidings."*

[From poem by Nizar Qabbani,
translated by Sharif S. Elmusa]

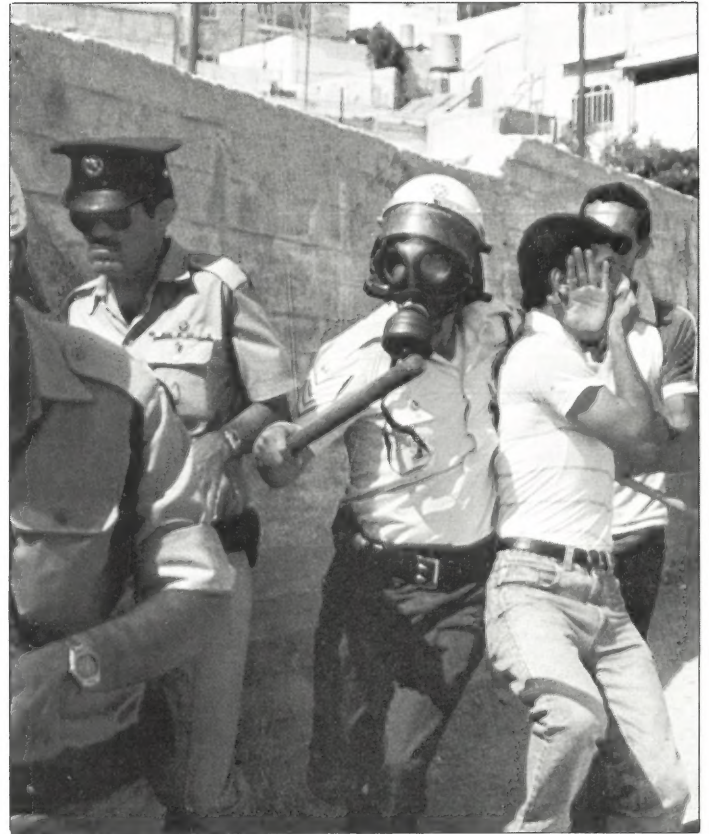


It is almost a law of nature that oppression provokes resistance.





In the absence of equality, co-existence takes on sinister forms.



Both the oppressor and the oppressed need to be freed: the former of an ordeal, and the latter of a dangerous illusion.





The Israeli government instituted a policy of “force, might and beatings.” It armed its soldiers with clubs and steel pipes and ordered them to crush bones and break limbs. But they had no weapon to break people’s spirit.





MARTYRS OF THE UPRISING

[The Israeli government confirmed 176 Palestinians killed by soldiers and armed settlers during the first five months of the uprising (Washington Post, 10 May 1988). Palestinian sources confirm 228 deaths from 9 December 1987, when the uprising began, through 18 April 1988. The Israeli figure apparently includes only fatalities caused by gunfire but not by other causes, specifically beating and tear gas.]

The following list of Palestinian martyrs, 159 killed by gunfire and 69 by other causes until 18 April, was compiled by Data Base Project on Palestinian Human Rights]:

Killed by gunfire (159)

#	Date	Name & Age
1	12/9	Hatem al-Sissi, 15
2	12/10	Wahid Abu Salem, 13
3	12/10	Ibrahim Ekeik, 18
4	12/11	Sahar Jirmi, 19
5	12/11	Ali Ismail Abdallah, 13
6	12/11	Suhaila Kabi, 53
7	12/14	Hassan Jarghun, 22
8	12/15	Abdulmalik Abu Hussein, 23
9	12/15	Khaled Abu Taqiyeh, 22
10	12/15	Ibrahim M. Sakhle, 25
11	12/15	Talal Hweih, 17
12	12/15	Nafez Iktafan, 15
13	12/16	Atwa Abu Samhadaneh, 20
14	12/18	Abdussalam Iftekha, 29
15	12/18	Maisara Batniji, 26
16	12/21	Raed Shihade, 16
17	12/21	Nazek A. Suwafta, 17
18	12/21	Bassem F. Suwafta, 18
19	12/21	Yusef Ararawi, 24
20	12/22	Mahmud al-Qeissi, 19
21	12/22	Khaled T. Hameed, 17
22	12/29	Mustafa al-Beik, 19
23	1/3	Hanieh Ghazawne, 25
24	1/5	Ali M. Dahlan, 18
25	1/7	Mazen I. Musalam, 17
26	1/8	Khaled al-Awawdi, 22
27	1/9	Bassam K. Musalem, 27
28	1/10	Touqan Misbeh, 32
29	1/10	Ismael K. Abu Luli, 54
30	1/10	Naji H. Ali Kamil, 43
31	1/11	Mohammed Fayad, 20
32	1/11	Bassel Yazuri, 23
33	1/11	Ata M. Khader, 25
34	1/11	Rabah G. Hamed, 17
35	1/12	Mohammad Y. Yazuri, 30
36	1/13	Hussein M. Ma'ali, 19
37	1/13	Ramadan Sobeih, 14
38	1/14	Ahmed A. Ta'amreh, 43
39	1/15	Ibrahim Abu Nahal, 31
40	1/15	M. Ramadan Tubaza, 18
41	2/1	Muiyyad Sha'ar, 21
42	2/1	Murad B. Hamdallah, 17
43	2/3	Asmaa I. Sabuba, 25
44	2/3	Ibrahim Mansour, 26
45	2/6	Thamer J. Disuqi, 10
46	2/6	Asmaa M. Sharif, 18
47	2/7	Imad K. Sabarneh, 22
48	2/7	Mohammed I. Shweih, 25
49	2/7	Taysir A. Awad, 18

#	Date	Name & Age
50	2/8	Abdulbasset Jum'a, 25
51	2/9	Nabil Abu Khalil, 16
52	2/10	Emad Hamalawi, 20
53	2/11	Ahmad Abu Sabil, 37
54	2/12	Bashar A. al-Masri, 17
55	2/12	Basel T. al-Jitan, 14
56	2/17	Ismail H. Mashni, 22
57	2/20	Abdallah Ataya, 20
58	2/20	Nasrallah A. Nasrallah, 12
59	2/21	Kamal M. S. Darwish, 23
60	2/21	Ragheb Abu Amara, 20
61	2/22	Rawda A. Najib, 13
62	2/23	Mahmoud N. Hoshiyeh, 13
63	2/24	Mohammed Q. Abu Zeid, 4
64	2/25	Isam S. Abu Khalifa, 18
65	2/25	Sami G. al-Daye, 17
66	2/26	Fouad Ayub Sharawi, 47
67	2/26	Rashida M. Daraghme, 60
68	2/26	Hassan M. Abu Kheiran, 22
69	2/26	Eyad al-Ashqar, 12
70	2/27	Baker Abdallah, 17
71	2/27	Majid M. al-Atrash, 17
72	2/27	Nihad A. Khmour, 20
73	2/27	Ahmad I. M. Barghouthi, 21
74	2/27	Raed M. A. Barghouthi, 17
75	2/29	Ahmad M. D. Bitawi, 30
76	2/29	Yasser D. Abduljabbar, 17
77	3/4	Mohammed A. H. Salah, 18
78	3/4	Baker L. Shiboni, 14
79	3/5	Rasem K. Altel, 31
80	3/5	Mahel M. al-Waridat, 27
81	3/6	Mohammed M. Sa'afin, 22
82	3/6	Khaled I. al-Ardah, 18





#	Date	Name & Age
83	3/6	Eyman Salim Aujak, 18
84	3/8	Khader M. Hamide, 35
85	3/9	Bassam I. Badarin, 18
86	3/9	Najeh Hassan Hijaz, 18
87	3/9	Mohammed O. F. Hamad, 17
88	3/13	Yusef I. Abu Ayad, 22
89	3/15	Alam Sa'id Sadaka, 17
90	3/15	Arafat A. Hweih, 22
91	3/16	Omar Y. Hamasheh, 25
92	3/16	Ashraf M. Ibrahim, 22
93	3/16	Hisham D. Aloush, 23
94	3/17	Sabri Abu Sharar, 25
95	3/18	Mohammed M. Khaled, 19
96	3/18	Hani I. Abu Hammam, 23
97	3/20	Namek H. Milhem, 30
98	3/20	Khaled M. Taher, 29
99	3/21	Abdel Ahmed Jaber, 19
100	3/21	Hikmat Daraghme, 26
101	3/24	Majed Sawalmeh, 21
102	3/24	Mohammed A. Abu Zur, 20
103	3/25	Walid A. Fatafta, 18
104	3/25	Khaled H. Muraktam, 18
105	3/25	Ayad Turki Salah, 21
106	3/26	Majed Hussein Dheib, 19
107	3/26	Awad Qassem Ibrahim, 30
108	3/27	Ghassan Awad Neirat, 17
109	3/27	Omar Hamad Rabai'ah, 23
110	3/27	Fahim Daoud Neirat, 27
111	3/27	Yasser I. Khirbawi, 15
112	3/28	Hussein Kamel Odeh, 19
113	3/30	Wajih Yusef Rabi, 55
114	3/30	Shaker Ali M. Malassa, 26
115	3/30	Khaled Aref Q. Salah, 22
116	3/30	Abdulkarim M. Halaika, 25
117	3/30	Husni M. Shahin, 24
118	3/31	Sleiman A. Jundi, 18
119	3/31	Mohammed F. M. Ziben, 25
120	4/1	Jamal Khalil Tmeizi, 20
121	4/1	Ishaq Nimer Sleimi, 18
122	4/2	Salim Khalef Sha'er, 23
123	4/2	Jihad Mahmoud 'Asi, 16
124	4/2	Khamis M. Ahmad, 41
125	4/2	Jamil Rashed Kurdi, 55
126	4/2	Ahmad Khamis Kurdi, 45
127	4/2	Ala' Ahmad Kurdi, 21
128	4/2	Ali Diab Abu Ali, 40
129	4/4	Hamed A. Zeidat, 20
130	4/4	Hamzeh I. Abu Shab, 20
131	4/6	Musa Bani Shamsa, 20
132	4/6	Hatem al-Jabber, 19
133	4/7	Osama Abdel Halim, 15
134	4/8	Yusef Rabi', 85
135	4/11	Jalal M. Milhem, 21
136	4/11	Mohammed A. Yahia, 20
137	4/11	Fouad Aziz, 21
138	4/14	Wael Hassan al-Asmar, 25
139	4/14	Nasser H. al-Lidawi, 22
140	4/16	Jamal H. Shehadeh, 17
141	4/16	Jamal al-Jammal, 35
142	4/16	Tayseer al-Bogi, 17
143	4/16	Atwa Abu Arad, 17
144	4/16	Ayman Abu Ammer, 22
145	4/16	Bassam al-Hariri, 25
146	4/16	Abdulmuhsen Hanun, 19
147	4/16	Mohammed Abu Jazar, 17
148	4/16	Fikri I. al-Daghmi, 22
149	4/16	Faadah Karawi, 40
150	4/16	Hilmi Ibrahim Abdallah, 23
151	4/16	Muhie Ekmail, 20
152	4/16	Hala Awad al-Amiri, 20
153	4/17	Munir I. al-Tatari, 32
154	4/17	Zeid T. Amarneh, 14
155	4/17	Iman Omar Abu Kamar, ?
156	4/17	Mohammed A. al-Balbisi, 20



#	Date	Name & Age
157	4/17	Farid A. Abu Daraas, 25
158	4/18	Ahmad Musa Zarub, 20
159	4/18	Ayda Othman Totah, 30

Killed by other causes (69)

160	12/8	Issam Hamoudi, 29
161	12/8	Taleb Abu Zeid, 46
162	12/8	Kamal Hamoudi, 23
163	12/8	Shaban Nabhan, 26
164	12/12	Fatmeh al-Qidri, 4 days
165	12/15	Najwa Masri, 18
166	12/18	Khalil Mahsiri, 70
167	12/23	Amal Qaeisa, 2 days
168	12/25	Abdallah Abdul Nabi, 70
169	1/1	Ra'ed Obeid, 3 months
170	1/2	Khalid al-Qidri, 24 days
171	1/2	Miriam Abu Zaher, 82
172	1/10	Wijdan Faris, 36 (pregnant)
173	1/11	Amira Askar, 35 (pregnant)
174	1/12	Samer Ali Jumaa, 1
175	1/13	Fayruz A. Shobaki, 11
176	1/14	Imad H. Abu Asi, 15 days
177	1/14	Khaled M. Shahin, 75 days
178	1/16	Abdulfattah Masqawi, 2 months
179	1/16	Haytham Shakiru, 7 months
180	1/16	Amna Darwish, 72
181	1/18	Subhiya D. Hashash, 52
182	1/24	Fatmeh Suleiman, 55
183	1/30	Mohammed M. Ibeid, 28
184	2/1	Abed Yusef Salah, 70
185	2/4	Mohammed M. Badran, 34
186	2/7	Rami Aklouk, 15
187	2/8	Iyad M. Akel, 15
188	2/9	Khader Elias Tarazi, 19
189	2/14	Mohammed M. al-Ra'i, 62
190	2/17	Rana M. Adwan, 3 months
191	2/21	Ahmad S. Abu Salheia, 55
192	2/21	Ranin Yusef Sfair, 3 months
193	2/25	Yusef al-Kilani, 21
194	2/26	Fouad Sha'rawi, 48
195	2/27	Anwar Amireh, 27
196	3/2	Suleiman Taher, ?
197	3/3	Khitam Sabri Asram, 10
198	3/7	Salaheddin al-Nakeeb, 33
199	3/8	Shereen M. Elayan, 4 months
200	3/8	Yusef Hassuna, 3 months
201	3/9	Sanaar S. Ebeid, 40
202	3/13	Yahia al-Moghrabi, 2 months
203	3/13	Mohammed Sukafe, 4
204	3/15	Salah al-Ataar, 22
205	3/16	Salim al-Yahia, 63
206	3/16	Rana Awad, 13
207	3/17	Jum'a I. al-Tukhi, 55
208	3/18	Ali M. Abu Hajjar, 70
209	3/19	Ula Abu Sharifa, 5 months
210	3/19	Mohammed A. Hamed, 24
211	3/21	Hussein Fares Iqheil, 70
212	3/21	Omar H. Abu Marahil, 27
213	3/21	Ala' Omar Abu Sharife, 4 months
214	3/23	Mustafa Srur, 60
215	3/26	Nabila Ali Yajizi, 30
216	3/27	Abdulnasser Abu Shamaleh, 24
217	3/27	Abdulrub Abu Shamaleh, 30
218	3/27	Fayeq Abu Shamaleh, 28
219	3/27	Na'im Id, ?
220	4/2	Hamad Abdul Asmadi, 20 days
221	4/3	Khalil Hamzawi, 18
222	4/9	Subhiya R. al-Mankushi, 55
223	4/11	Ibrahim M. Zeid, 28
224	4/12	Hasan M. Qa'oud, 21
225	4/12	Suad Ahmed Yusef, 90
226	4/13	Wadfa Farajallah, 70
227	4/15	Badriyeh S. Shaheen, 55
228	4/17	Jamal H. al-Qam, 1 week

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUES

Because repression is a poor antidote for freedom, empires always collapse in the end. Some decay, some learn to bend, and others become accustomed to the arrogance of power...and break. But they all give way in the end to the human passion for liberty.

The Palestinians have been reminding Israel that history does not stop at its gates. No people have ever accepted colonization as a permanent condition, or foreign rule as an irreversible reality.

It is horrible that people have to die to make a statement that ought to be self-evident: that all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their creator with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the Palestinians are not an exception to this rule.

Until Israel gets the message, the struggle continues. "All that is necessary for the triumph of evil," Edmund Burke said, "is that good men do nothing."



MORE BLOOD ON ISRAEL'S HANDS

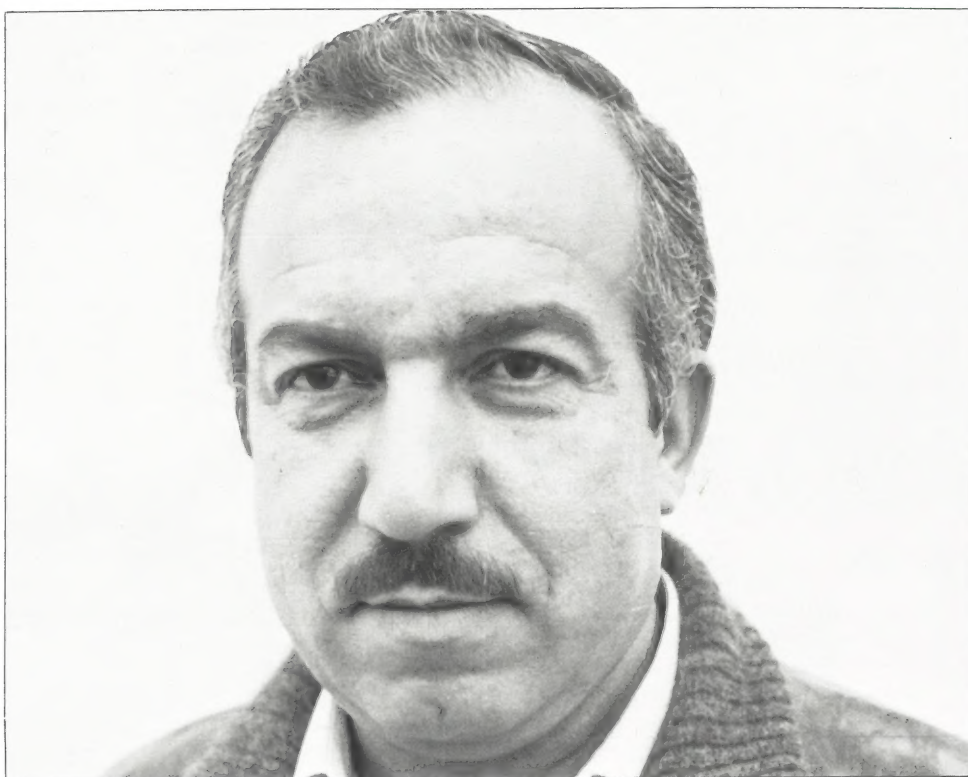
The Murder of a Man Does Not Abort His Cause

In the dead of night, on 16 April 1988, Israeli assassins sneaked into Tunisia and with the help of accomplices already there, they murdered PLO leader Khalil al-Wazir, affectionately known to Palestinians throughout the world by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad.

Abu Jihad was a very popular Palestinian leader. He was one of the founders of the Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Fateh) in the late 1950s and one of the early leaders of the PLO. His particular concern for the Palestinians under occupation and his conciliatory attitude which often thrust him in the role of peacemaker among the Palestinians endeared him to his people regardless of their political affiliation.

He shunned publicity and worked tirelessly for the cause of Palestinian liberation as second in command of the forces of Palestinian resistance. There is no question that his murder was a blow to the Palestinians, not only for his leadership but also for the countless warm friendships he had nurtured with Palestinians everywhere. He will be missed, but his memory and his commitments will survive his murderers.

Israel has savaged Palestinian society before to dampen its zeal for freedom. And it has assassinated Palestinian leaders before to abort the rebirth of Palestine. Every time the result has been more blood on Israel's hands and greater resolve in the hearts of the Palestinians. There is no reason why things will be different this time. □



"The killing of Abu Jihad at this time was clearly a response to the Palestinians' popular uprising against Israeli rule, and to the pressures on Israel to accept a peaceful resolution of the bitter dispute over Palestinian rights. It was the pursuit of political ends by means of murder.

"And it further strengthens the argument that next to the Ayatollah's Iran, the principal terrorist organization in the Middle East today is the Israeli government of Yitzhak Shamir. That government is waging a campaign of cruelty and terror to subdue the Palestinians who, after 20 years of military occupation, are dramatically showing their unwillingness to continue submitting to Israeli trespasses on their freedom and affronts to their dignity."

Raymond Price
Washington Times
28 April, 1988



**Palestine
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